

The Garden Beautiful!

PLANT

"The Flowers that Bloom in the Spring."



Lilium
Harrisi.

"LILIUM HARRISI,"

Called

"THE EASTER LILY." (See Page 12).

CATALOGUE

OF

Choice Flowering

BULBS

Offered by

ANDERSON & CO.

LIMITED,

SEEDSMEN AND ::
PLANT MERCHANTS

399-401 George Street,
SYDNEY.

1914

FLOWERING BULBS are Delivered
FREE by Post or Rail except where
Offered Otherwise.

Spring Flowering BULBS.

HINTS ON CULTIVATION.

THE SOIL.—Bulbs will grow in almost any well-worked soil; they mostly prefer a sandy loam, but will grow in almost pure sand if well enriched. Strong stiff soil, however, must be thoroughly broken up, well drained and lightened by the addition of sand or vegetable matter, such as leaf mould, etc., before it can be made suitable for planting. Often a green crop grown on land after its preparation and dug in would greatly help to bring the soil into proper condition. After the land has been deeply dug for the reception of Bulbs, it is always better to allow it to remain for a week or two, so as to allow the soil to settle, otherwise the Bulbs may sink too deeply in the soil.

THE PLANTING.—When planting Bulbs the size of the Bulb always should be taken into consideration; for instance, a Hyacinth Bulb measuring 2 inches diameter requires a covering of 2 inches only, and the same may be taken generally with the planting of all others, giving them a covering of soil equal to the diameter measure of the Bulb. For late planting of Gladioli, the depth should be increased so that the Bulbs may escape the surface heat of summer. According to the varieties, planting should be done in groups, beds or rows, and the distance determined by the size of the plants when grown. The soil must on no account be wet or sticky at the time of planting, and if at all loose should be made firm with the foot. Where it is inclined to be stiff, a little sand at the base of the Bulbs will greatly help the drainage and prevent rotting, as in many cases failure is due to too much moisture.

MANURING AND MULCHING.—Bonedust is one of the safest manures that can be used if well incorporated with the soil at time of planting. Most flowering Bulbs dislike Ammonia, and fresh stable manure, fowl-yard manure should be avoided. Well-rotted stable or cow manure which has been maturing for some considerable time can be safely used, but should be well dug in at the base of the Bulbs and not allowed to touch them when planting. In the case of Daffodils the manure is intended to hold the moisture like a sponge and is not intended as a fertiliser. For Summer flowering Bulbs such as Gladioli, Lilliums, Montbretias, a top-dressing of old stable manure or decayed vegetable matter placed over the surface of the soil to the depth of about 2 inches is invaluable, as it keeps the roots cool and retains the moisture in the soil. It is not necessary for early Spring Flowering Bulbs; for these the soil should be kept well open with a hoe.

RANUNCULUS AND ANEMONES—Special Cultivation.—Where it is intended to make beds of either Ranunculus or Anemones by themselves, a good way is to first start the Bulbs in shallow boxes in good sandy loam well drained. When the Bulbs have started into growth, and are about 2 inches high, the sides of the box can be taken away and each plant cut out carefully with a knife and planted about 9 inches apart each way in the beds. In this way gaps in the beds are avoided, as there is always a small percentage of both Ranunculus and Anemones which fail to germinate.

CULTURE OF GLADIOLI.—The culture of Gladioli is exceedingly simple, as they will grow in any average soil; but to grow them to perfection the soil should be of a sandy or loamy nature, and should be well worked or trenched to a depth of 18 inches. No new or green manure should be used in preparing the soil, but old, well-rotted stable manure, dug well in so that it does not touch any of the bulbs, will greatly assist in keeping the ground in a moist, open condition, and will promote a strong, hardy growth. A dressing of bone manure can, however, be incorporated with the soil with perfect safety. If planted in rows, the bulbs should be 8 to 10 inches apart, and the rows 2 feet, and covered to a depth of 2 to 3 inches. When the shoots are about 12 inches high they should be tied up to keep them straight. The soil between the bulbs should be stirred up and kept clean. It will not be necessary to water them unless the season is a very dry one, if the ground has been well worked as we recommend, but if watering is resorted to let it be done thoroughly if less frequently. A top-dressing of manure over the surface of the soil is an excellent practice in summer. After the plants have finished blooming and show signs of ripening by their yellow and brown leaves, the bulbs should be lifted and the shoots cut off close to the bulbs; and when the bulbs are properly dried the old sole or bulb should be removed and the new bulbs stored in a dry place until ready for replanting.

HOW TO GROW Flowering Bulbs in Bowls.

With the aid of a SPECIALLY PREPARED FIBRE, it is possible to grow and flower successfully many beautiful flowering bulbs in bowls. For indoor decoration, there is nothing that gives quite the effect of a "Bowl of Flowering Bulbs."

There are many gardeners who do not possess the facilities for outdoor cultivation of bulbs, but by the use of our Special BULB FIBRE the matter is very simple. The following are the directions:—

First place a layer of the Fibre in the bottom of the bowl—then place the bulbs in position and fill in the rest of the fibre until the bulbs are nearly covered—then give sufficient water to make moderately damp. Place the bowl in a dark airy cupboard or corner until the bulbs show a few inches of growth, when it is necessary to give plenty of light and air. Once the bulbs have started to make good growth keep moderately moist.

It is not necessary to provide Drainage when bulbs are grown in our specially prepared Fibre.

BULB FIBRE, 4d. per lb.; 7 lbs., 2s.; 14 lbs., 3s. 6d.

SPECIAL BOWLS FOR GROWING BULBS IN FIBRE, from 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. each.

Messrs
Anderson & Co
Seed & Plant Merchants.
399 GEORGE ST.
— Sydney



Flowering Bulb Order — Continued.

QUANTITY.	VARIETY.	£	s.	d.	QUANTITY.	VARIETY.	£	s.	d.

Miscellaneous Requirements.

FLOWER SEEDS.	VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Our LARGE ILLUSTRATED SEED and PLANT CATALOGUE will be forwarded early in March.

Anderson & Co.

SYDNEY.

LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK

Bulb Order Sheet

WRITE

SEED ORDER

ON OTHER SIDE.

Date 1914. (With Post Town)

QUANTITY.	VARIETY.	£	s.	d.

QUANTITY.	VARIETY.	£	s.	d.

ANEMONES

COLLECTIONS OF ANEMONE

See Page 12

PLANT MARCH TO JUNE

Anemones are deserving of a place in every garden, and we cannot too highly recommend them. Their matchless variety of color, and endless shades of crimson, scarlet, lilac, rose, blue, purple, and white, together with the wonderful markings and blotches of color, render them very attractive. They are most beautiful as cut flowers, and will last for a week in water. The plants bloom for a long time, and by successional planting they can be had in bloom for three months. They prefer a fairly strong soil, well drained; plant about six inches apart and cover about an inch.

Dutch Single. Mixed. All colors; a splendid assortment. 1s doz.; 5s 100.

Dutch Double. Mixed. Including many brilliant shades of color. 1s doz.; 5s 100.

Ceres. Double white, very fine. 1s 6d doz.

Dutch Double Blue. 1s doz.; 6s 100.

Blue Single. 1s doz.; 5s 100.

The Bride. Single variety. Beautiful pure white, flowers very freely. 1s doz.; 5s 100.

Dutch Double Scarlet. Brilliant colour. 1s doz.; 6s 100.

Dutch Single Scarlet. Very showy. 1s doz.; 5s 100.

Chrysanthemum-Flowered. Mixed. Large, handsome double flowers; petals incurved. 1s 6d doz.; 10s 100.

St. Brigid. A beautiful strain of the Chrysanthemum-flowered Anemones, double and semi-double flowers. 2s doz.; 10s 100.

Fulgens (Scarlet Windflower). Dazzling scarlet; light, elegant growth. 2s 6d doz.

Fulgens, fl. pl. Double variety of the handsome Scarlet Windflower. 2s 6d doz.



ANEMONE, "ST. BRIGID."

Allium. Plant February to May.

A decorative, showy family of hardy Spring and Summer flowering bulbs, valuable for borders and for naturalising in woods. Any soil suits them, they require no particular care, bloom a long time.

Neapolitanum. Pure white, in large umbels, long stalks; very useful for cutting. 10s 100, 1s 6d doz.

Anomatheca Cruenta.

(RED FREESIA).

Plant February to May.

A very pretty Cape Bulb like the Freesia; color is a rich carmine crimson. 3d each; 2s 6d doz.

Agapanthus.

Plant All Year Round.

Blue .. 1s each | White .. 1s each
Crown of beautiful flowers on stem 3 feet long.

Babiana. Plant February to May

Stricta. Tall blue. 2d each; 1s 6d doz.
Finest Mixed, including beautiful red shades. 2d each; 1s 6d doz.

Very showy plants, producing rich self-colors and very distinct hues in the same flower, with long wire-like foliage. To succeed, they should be planted in a light, sandy compost. Beautifully sweet-scented.

Begonia Tubers.

Tubers available May to September.

A fine mixture, or in separate colors. Single varieties, 1s each; 10s doz. Double varieties, 1s 6d each; 15s doz. Postage extra.

Calla. Plant March to May.

Postage extra.

Elliottiana. Leaves evenly spotted and marked with white. The spathe is a very rich pure yellow. One of the most beautiful Callas, 2s each.

Maculata Alba. Spotted leaves, white flowers; pretty pot plant. 1s each.

Æthiopica (Arum Lily). **The Old Nile Lily.** 1s each. Plant any time.

Chlidanthus Fragrans.

Plant February to May.

The flowers are a pure yellow, and highly scented. 6d each; 5s doz.

Crinum. Plant All Year Round.

A beautiful plant; its habit resembles the Agapanthus. The flowers are produced in bunches on tall stems.

Capense. White, with pink stripe.

Moorei. Beautiful pink.

Pedunculatum. Giant white.

Powellii. White, shaded pink.

1s 3d each.

Crocus. Plant February to May.

(Best suited to the cool districts.)

Blue, Yellow, Mixed Colors, White, Striped, 2s doz.

Old English favourite, but only suitable to the colder districts. If the situation and climate are suitable, no special care is necessary; will thrive in poorest soils.

DAFFODILS

or Narcissi.

Although in Australia there is no such long winter rest for bulbous plants as in England and the Continent, nevertheless these charming plants, which mark the advent of spring in the old country, have their short rest here; but as soon as the approach of spring is heralded by the sunshine and warm days, the Daffodil wakes into new life and soon puts forth its bright flowers in all their loveliness to deck our gardens and our homes, and mark the springtime with their bright beauty, just as effectively in Australia as they do in England.

There is no more easily cultivated bulb, for, although the Daffodil prefers a strong loam, it will grow and flower freely in any average garden soil. The land should be well worked and deeply dug, but if it is very poor, well-rotted horse-manure should be dug in to a depth of 8 to 12 inches, so that it does not touch the bulbs. Bone manure can be incorporated with the soil to advantage. We offer strong bulbs which will flower the first season. These should be planted 6 inches apart, and the crown of the bulb should not be covered more than 2 inches. The flowers keep a long time when cut, and retain their brilliant colors in water for several days.

Daffodils can also be grown in water with much success, and their cultivation in this way is most interesting. Half fill a china or glass bowl with pebbles, or small pieces of sandstone, so as to keep the bulbs in position; then fill in with water to reach just above base of bulbs, and keep filled up to that level when water goes down by evaporation; about 6 bulbs in a bowl will make a good show. Sir Watkin, Emperor and Empress are very suitable for the purpose.

DAFFODILS grown in Bulb Fibre make a splendid show for indoor cultivation, and are well worth attention. For Cultural Directions, see Inside Front Cover.



DAFFODIL "SIR WATKIN." Grown in Bulb Fibre.

Incomparabilis or Chalice Cupped Section.

- Autocrat.** Very handsome flower; full self yellow. 3d each; 2s doz.
- Beauty.** Red cup, 3d each; 2s doz.
- C. J. Backhouse.** Perianth yellow, of medium size, with a long cup of rich orange scarlet; extra; 6d. each; 5s doz.
- Commander.** Pale sulphur perianth, large yellow cup, stained orange scarlet, 8d each; 6s doz.
- Cynosure.** Large primrose perianth, and changing to white; stained orange scarlet cup, 2d each; 1s doz.; 6s 100; 50s 1000.
- Figaro.** Perianth yellow, cup large and spreading, stained orange scarlet, flowers large and well formed, 3d each; 2s doz.
- Flambeau.** Yellow perianth, crown fiery orange red; one of the very finest, 3s each.
- Frank Miles.** Soft self yellow; very charming. 3d each; 2s 6d doz.
- George Nicholson.** Perianth pure white, cup clear yellow, of fine form and great substance, late, 6d each; 4s. doz.
- Gloria Mundi.** Yellow perianth, large cup, heavily stained orange scarlet; a fine, noble flower; 2s 6d each
- Goliath.** Large white perianth, barred yellow, large yellow cup, 4d each; 3s 6d doz.
- Gwyther.** Large broad yellow perianth; crown suffused orange, 3d each; 2s 6d doz.

- Lucifer.** (True). Large handsome white perianth; cup an intense glowing orange-red color, lasting well in the sun, very striking; strong grower and free bloomer. 3s each.
- Mabel Cowan.** White perianth; cup margined orange scarlet; beautiful flower. 8d each.
- Magog.** Perianth sulphur, large yellow cup, fine flower 3d each; 2s 6d doz.
- Mary Anderson.** Flowers white, with deep orange cup, distinct and beautiful. 8d each; 6s doz.
- Northern Light.** A flower of superb beauty, broad, rich yellow perianth, bright orange crinkled cup, 7s 6d each.
- Princess Mary.** Broad white perianth; cup much expanded; smooth and suffused orange. 6d each; 5s doz.
- Queen Bess.** Pure white perianth; large, much expanded; pale yellow cup. 3d each; 2s 6d doz.
- Queen Sophia.** Perianth sulphur; large spreading frilled cup, heavily stained orange-scarlet, of great beauty. 2s 6d each.
- Sir Watkin.** (Giant Welsh Chalice Flower). Rich sulphur yellow perianth; cup yellow, tinged with orange; beautiful. 3d each; 2s doz.; 10s 100.
- Splendens.** Large broad imbricated sulphur perianth; large cup, edged orange-scarlet; very handsome. 6d each; 5s doz.
- Stella.** Large white perianth; yellow cup. 2d each; 1s doz.; 6s 100.

ANDERSON & CO. Ltd. FOR Seeds, Plants and Bulbs.

DAFFODILS or NARCISSI—Continued.

White Winged or Bicolor Trumpet Section.

- Ada Brooke.** Perianth white, trumpet rich orange-yellow, flowering after Empress and before Grandis; strong grower. 6d each; 5s doz.
- Cervantes.** Perianth pale sulphur, trumpet yellow, nicely frilled. 9d each.
- Dean Herbert.** Perianth primrose, changing to sulphur; large rich yellow trumpet. 6d each; 5s doz.
- Empress.** White perianth, great substance; rich yellow trumpet. 3d each; 2s 6d doz.; 15s 100 (superior bulbs).
- Grandis.** Large and finely imbricated, pure white perianth; large full yellow trumpet. 3d each; 2s 6d doz.
- Madame Plomp.** Very bold flower, large, white, twisted perianth; long golden trumpet. 1s 6d each.
- Michael Foster.** Sulphur white perianth, yellow trumpet. 8d each; 7s 6d doz.
- Prinsep.** Pale lemon perianth, often lighter than the trumpet. 2d each; 1s doz.; 6s 100.
- Portia.** Soft primrose perianth, trumpet yellow, free bloomer. 3d each; 2s 6d doz.

White and Sulphur Trumpet Section.

- Albicans.** White perianth; trumpet primrose, passing to white, elegantly recurved. 3d each; 2s 6d doz.
- Cernuus.** Perianth and trumpet silvery white. 3d each; 2s 6d doz.
- Cernuus Pulcher.** Silvery white, with primrose trumpet, passing to white. 6d each; 5s doz.
- J. B. M. Camm.** Perianth white; rich cream trumpet; fine form. 1s each.
- Madame de Craff.** Flower of good substance, perianth pure white, trumpet pale primrose passing to white. 3s each.
- Mrs. Thompson.** Pure white trumpet, elegantly frilled, large and very handsome. 4d each; 3s doz.
- Marchioness of Lorne.** Perianth sulphur white, trumpet primrose, brim elegantly recurved; a strong grower and free bloomer. 9d each.
- Moschatus** (White Spanish Daffodil). Charming dwarf variety. 6d each; 5s doz.
- William Goldring.** Large snowy-white tapering perianth, drooping over primrose trumpet. 6d each; 5s doz.
- Snow King** (The Giant of the true Swan's Neck Daffodil). Snow-white large hooded flower, with graceful drooping habit. 3s each.

Self-Yellow Trumpet Section.

- Ard Righ** (Irish King). Large trumpet, yellow perianth. 3d each; 2s 6d doz.
- Bulbocodium** (Hoop Petticoat Narcissus). Color like the Buttercup, small flowers; large corolla, with small outer petals. 2d each; 1s 6d doz.
- Edward Leeds.** A full rich yellow variety, large and good. 3d each; 2s 6d doz.
- Emperor.** Deep primrose perianth, imbricated sepals; rich yellow trumpet. 3d each; 2s doz.; 12s 6d 100 (superior bulbs).
- Glory of Leiden.** Very large pale yellow perianth; rich, full yellow trumpet. 1s each.
- Golden Bell.** Yellow twisting perianth, golden trumpet; tall grower. 2s each.
- Golden Spur.** A grand variety, color nearly as rich as "Maximus," vigorous constitution and a magnificent flower in every respect. 3d each; 2s 6d doz.
- Henry Irving.** Broad yellow spreading perianth, large yellow trumpet, very handsome. 4d each; 3s doz.
- Her Majesty.** Light self-yellow, brim of trumpet serrated. 4d each; 3s 6d doz.
- King Alfred.** Uniform rich golden yellow trumpet, large and elegant, with open frilled mouth; very tall, vigorous grower. 7s 6d each.
- Major.** Rich yellow, twisted perianth; hardy, late. 2d each; 1s 6d doz.; 10s 100.
- M. J. Berkeley.** Rich full yellow, trumpet much expanded and reflexed at edge; the best of all early trumpets. 6d each; 5s doz.
- Maximus.** Rich golden yellow, twisted perianth. 4d each; 3s doz.
- P. R. Barr.** Primrose perianth, rich, full yellow trumpet, free bloomer. 3d each; 2s doz.
- Viscountess.** Primrose yellow, with narrow twisted perianth. 9d each.



DAFFODIL EMPRESS.

Leedsii Section.

- Amabilis.** Silvery white, with long cup; very early. 2d each; 1s 3d doz.
- Arfadne.** Perianth white, cup ivory white, very large, saucer-shaped, wide and spreading, prettily frilled at margin. 3s each.
- Duchess of Brabant.** Perianth white; cup canary. 2d each; 1s doz.; 5s 100.
- Duchess of Westminster.** Large pure white perianth, long canary yellow cup, tinted orange. 8d each; 7s 6d doz.
- Grand Duchess.** Perianth white, cup spreading and stained apricot-orange; a charming early variety. 4d each; 3s 6d doz.
- Katherine Spurrell.** Broad white perianth; cup soft canary; a very beautiful flower. 6d each; 5s doz.

- Leedsii White.** Silvery white; lovely flower. 2d each; 1s 6d doz.; 9s 100; 60s 1000.
- Madge Matthews.** Large white perianth; elegant white cup; distinct. 6d each; 4s doz.
- M. Magdaline de Craaff.** Broad white perianth; cup suffused orange. 4d each; 3s doz.
- Minnie Hume.** Large white perianth; large spreading cup, passing from lemon to white; a chaste flower. 2d each; 1s 6d doz.; 10s 100.
- Mrs. Langtry.** Broad white perianth; large white cup, edge bright canary yellow. 3d each; 2s doz.
- White Lady.** An exquisite flower, having a broad white perianth of perfect form, with a dainty cup prettily crinkled, of a beautiful pale canary shade. 3s each.

DAFFODILS or NARCISSI—Continued.



DAFFODIL CONSPICUUS.

Barri Section.

- Conspicuous.** Broad spreading perianth; broad short cup, conspicuously edged orange-scarlet; the most beautiful of this type. 2d each; 1s doz.; 6s 100; 50s 1000.
- Crown Prince.** Perianth white; cup large and heavily stained scarlet; very large handsome flower, sturdy grower. 1s 3d each.
- Flora Wilson.** Pure white perianth; cup stained orange-scarlet, very striking flower. 4d each; 3s 6d doz.
- General Murray.** Creamy white perianth; canary cup, edged orange. 3d each; 2s doz.
- Mrs. C. Bowley.** A very striking and beautiful flower, with white perianth and glowing orange-red cup. 8d each.
- Orphee.** Primrose cup, beautifully edged bright orange-scarlet, resembling Barri Conspicuous, but flowering earlier. 3d each; 2s doz.
- Sensation.** Large pure white perianth; cup canary, conspicuously edged with orange-scarlet; very beautiful. 6d each; 5s doz.

Burbidgei Section.

- Baroness Heath.** Perianth yellow; cup suffused throughout orange-scarlet; very distinct and beautiful. 6d each; 4s 6d doz.
- Burbidgei.** Clear white cup, margined bright cinnabar red; a beautiful early-flowering form of "Poeticus." 2d each; 1s doz.; 6s 100.
- Ellen Barr.** Broad white perianth; cup citron, stained orange-scarlet. 3d. each; 2s 6d doz.
- Falstaff.** Perianth snowy white; cup lemon, margined orange. 2d each; 1s doz.
- John Bain.** Large white perianth; citron cup. 2d each; 1s 6d doz.

Double Daffodils.

- Aurantius Plenus** (Butter and Eggs). Double yellow, with orange centre. 2d each; 1s 6d doz.
- Albus Plenus Aurantius** (Eggs and Bacon or Orange Phoenix). White, with orange nectary; beautiful. 3d each; 2s 6d doz.
- Albus Plenus Sulphureus** (Codlins and Cream or Sulphur Phoenix). White, with sulphur nectary; exquisite. 6d. each; 4s doz.
- Telamonius Plenus.** Great double yellow Daffodil. 3d each; 2s doz.

Poeticus Narcissus.

- Alba Plena Odorata.** Double white, Gardenia flowered, useful for cutting. 3d each; 2s doz.
- Grandiflorus.** Perianth pure white; cup suffused crimson. 8d each; 7s 6d doz.
- Ornatus** (Pheasant's Eye). Single, pure white imbricated perianth; flat cup, edged scarlet. 2d each; 1s doz.; 6s 100.
- Poetarum.** Perianth pure white; cup orange-scarlet. 3d each; 2s 6d doz.

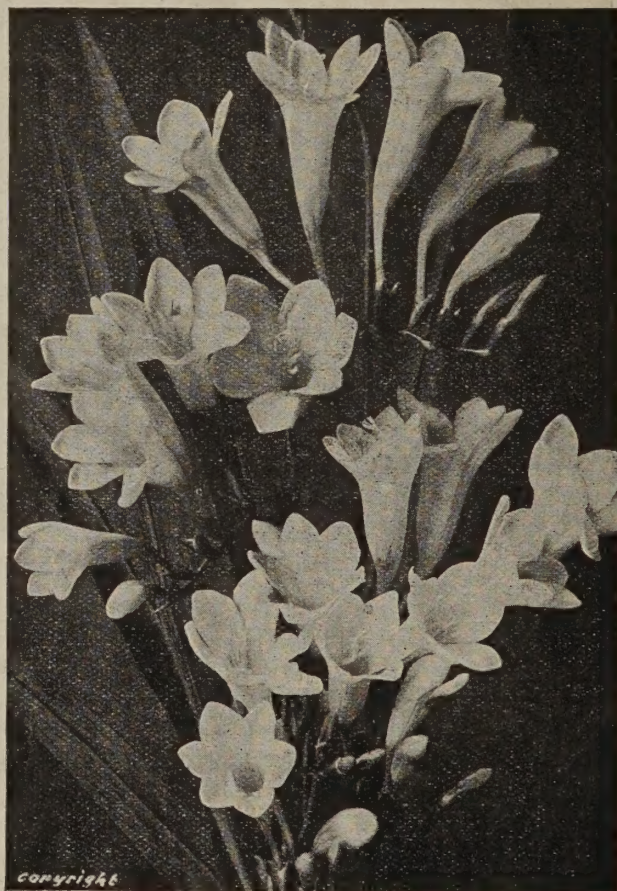
Polyanthus or Bunch-Flowered Narcissus. Plant February to May.

- Bathurst.** Pale lemon, good large flower, very early. 2d each; 1s 6d doz.
- Double Roman.** White, orange nectary, early. 2d each; 1s 6d doz.
- Duchess of Albany.** Creamy white, orange cup. 2d each; 1s 6d doz.
- Dubius Grandiflorus.** Cambric white, very large. 2d each; 1s 6d doz.
- Grand Monarque.** White perianth; yellow cup, immense truss; the finest of all, late. 3d each; 2s doz.
- Grand Primo.** White perianth; yellow cup. 2d each; 1s 6d doz.
- Grand Soliel d'Or.** Deep rich yellow, with orange cup. 2d each; 1s 6d doz.
- Jaune Supreme.** Perianth yellow; cup orange. 2d each; 1s 6d doz.
- Paper White.** Charming pure white, exquisite perfume, early. 2d each; 1s doz.; 6s 100.
- White Pearl.** Pure white, very fine flower, late. 2d each; 1s 6d doz.

Freesia (A Great Favourite). Plant February to May.

These flowers have a delicious perfume, and are of great value for cutting; each bulb bears more than one stem with eight or ten flowers. Most desirable pot plants, but they are perfectly hardy out of doors; should be planted four inches apart, and lightly covered; from five to eight inches high.

- Armstrongii.** Pink; a beautiful shade of pale pink. 3d each; 2s 6d doz.
- Refracta Alba.** White; sweet-scented; very fine. 6d doz.; 3s 100.
- Refracta Alba.** Extra large bulbs for pot culture, 9d. doz.; 5s 100.
- Leichtlini.** White, passing to primrose; yellow throat; pretty. 9d doz.; 5s 100.



FREEZIA.

HYBRID GLADIOLI.

(For Culture, see Inside Front Cover.)

The Gladiolus is a charming flowering plant which can be had in bloom for six months in the year if frequent plantings are made, as the bulbs can be kept in a dry state for a long period, and can safely be kept out of the ground, if necessary, until they have a shoot of an inch in length. As cut flowers, they are unrivalled, and last a long time in water, and if cut when only the first flowers are expanded, the remaining flowers will open in water. The first planting should be made in April, followed by others right on until October, or later if bulbs are available.



GLADIOLI.

We hold the Premier Collections in Australia of these lovely plants, and are constantly improving it by importing many of the charming new varieties which are raised on the Continent and elsewhere from time to time.

Gladioli Gandavensis

Varieties of Recent Production.

- Baguette de fee.** Enormous spike. Flowers white, striped with carmine rose. 2s 6d each.
- Baroness Burdett Coutts.** Delicate lilac, tinged with rose, flamed rosy purple. Spike very long, flowers very large. 2s each.
- Capricorne.** Large, well-opened flowers, creamy white, with a light violet tinge in the throat. Petals crimped. 3s 6d each.
- Chrysomete.** Tall spike of yellow flowers, striped and glazed with cherry-red, conspicuous golden blotch. 2s each.
- Duc des Abruzzes.** Elongated spike, well furnished with large, well-opened flowers; throat white, the edges of the petals suffused with soft rose colour and conspicuously striped and spotted with carmine-red. 2s 6d each.
- Leonidas.** Tall spikes, whitish ground, spotted clear salmon red, base of petal white suffused violet. 2s 6d each.
- Sans Pareil.** Perfect spike; very large flowers (from 4 to 5 inches), of a very bright orange-rose, slightly striped with vermillion; large white blotch. 4s each.

Gladioli Gandavensis.

- Alexandre.** Flowers of a clear cinaber-red, ivory white blotch on lower petals.
- Archimede.** Flowers, large, ashy rose, the lower petals bear an ivory white blotch, striped garnet red.
- Assureus.** Ashy rose colour, white blotch, good.
- Blanchfleur.** Superb white, well expanded flower.
- Bleriot.** Large well opened spike, ashy rose, blotched yellow, spotted carmine red, showy.
- Dorothee.** Very large flowers of a fine lilac colour, flamed carmine.
- Florence.** Bright lilac, large white blotch; splendid colour.

1s 6d each; 15s per dozen.

- Général Marina.** Flowers of a rich bright currant-red, very slightly suffused with a darker shade on the edges of the petals; a violet blotch at the base of the lower divisions. Very distinct shade.
- Marie Therese.** Almost white; a few rosy stripes on straw-coloured blotch.
- Safrano.** Delicate nankeen yellow, centre currant-red.
- Sophocle.** Medium spikes, fine fiery red, blotched velvety garnet red, with small white stripes.
- Triomphe de Paris.** Creamy white, small carmine blotch, shaded gold.

Gladioli Gandavensis.

1s each; 10s per dozen.

- Alcibiade.** Large flowers, blood-red color, blotched white and edged white; a white band in the middle of each petal.
- Amalthee.** Pure white, violet red blotch, tinted lilac.
- Amiral Cervera.** Slaty rose, creamy white blotch, with purplish red band.
- Amiral Pottier.** Fine spike, dazzling scarlet.
- Angelique.** White tinted flesh, blotch ivory-white.
- Beaute de Juillet.** Satiny rose, salmon tint, striped violet, long spikes.
- Bicolore.** Bright rosy salmon, lower petals ivory-white, suffused with rose.
- Carmen.** Straw color, streaked rose, citron rose at base
- Carmelite.** Salmon rose, shaded slate.
- Carnation.** Fleshy white, tinged carmine, blotched purplish carmine.
- Caruso.** Clear scarlet red, lower petals white blotched, edged lilac, throat blotched violet.
- Chloe.** Bright cherry red, large white blotch.
- Commandant Marchand.** Velvety dark ruby color.
- Deuil de Saint Pierre.** Rose, striped violet, red blotch.
- Escarboulee.** Dark carmine red, pure white band and blood red blotch on lower petals.
- Eugene Scribe.** Tender rose, blazed carmine red; perfect.
- Gargantua.** Rosy carmine, striped violet red centre.

- Grandesse.** Fleshy white, suffused lilac, carmine blotch.
- Hamlet.** Salmony rose, tinged and striped slaty violet.
- Helle.** Delicate mother-of-pearl rose, slightly glazed lilac.
- Hercules.** Brilliant velvety scarlet, streaked orange red, violet blotch.
- Jean Bart.** Large spike, bright crimson red, white blotch.
- Klondyke.** Fine lemon color, edges flamed blood red.
- Lamarck.** Cherry-red, tinted with orange, pure white stain.
- Lampadaire.** Cherry-red, striped slaty-brown, white banas.
- Lily.** Large flowers, mottled with creamy white and bright soft rose.
- L'Unique Violet.** Dark lilac, tinted with violet, flamed dark carmine.
- Lutin.** Cherry-red, deep crimson blotch on a creamy-white ground.
- Marguerite Cadeau.** Almost pure white rose, lilac eye.
- Magnificus.** Cinnabar red, white blotch, edged violet.
- Martinique.** Fine dark red, pale yellow blotch.
- Mentor.** Slaty-rose colour, blood-red blotch on white ground.

Bulbs of Named Varieties not available until after June. Mixtures from February to September.

ANDERSON & CO. Ltd., 399 George Street, Sydney.

GLADIOLI GANDAVENSIS—Continued.

Norma. Pure white, sometimes suffused with lilac.
Nuée d'Orange. Almost entirely slate color.
Pactole. Yellow, tinged rose at edges, blotch darker.
Pausanias. Bright scarlet red, suffused brown at edges, white blotch on lower petal.
Platon. Dark lilac, white band on each petal, dark lilac stripes.
Potentat. Carmine rose, scarlet blotch, edged clear yellow.
President Roosevelt. Cherry-rose, with carmine blotch on white ground.
Proserpine. Large cherry-red flowers, banded with slate colour.
Reine Blanche. Long spike of pure white flowers, small purple streak at bottom of throat.
Sceptre de Flore. White throat, brightening to richest rose, spotted carmine.
Socrate. Brownish red, ivory white blotches on lower petals.
Stromboli. Deep scarlet, large pure white blotch.
Tigridia. Salmon-yellow, large and open, flamed rosy carmine.
Van Dael. Delicate salmon rose, streaked blood red at top of petals.

Gloxina Tubers.

A grand assortment of colors. Can be supplied during May, June, July and August. 1s each; 10s per doz.; postage extra.

BULBS OF NAMED VARIETIES not available until
 after June.

MIXTURES from February to September.

Gladioli Nanceianus. 1s each; 10s per doz.

Abbe Roucourt. Crimson, pencilled blood red.
Apotheose. Magenta red, pencilled purplish red, edged white.
Brahma. Fine carmine red, white blotch on lower petals.
Captain Braulot. Salmony red, brown blotch on white ground.
Colonel Cillon. Rose color, lower petals blotched white and pencilled purplish red.
Colosse. Salmon rose edged and suffused lilac, white blotch, sprinkled rose.
Desdemone. Immense flowers, ashy rose color, dark red blotch, edged ivory white.
Ferdinand Kegeljan. Orange-red, flamed salmon-rose, blotched and pencilled.
G. A. Kuyk. Carmine red, pencilled purple on white ground.
Iris. Curious slaty blue, flamed red, white blotch, spotted carmine red.
Pacha. Orange red, striped red on sulphur ground.
President Chandon. Cherry red, marbled carmine, scarlet blotch on gold pencilled ground.
President Chandon. Vermilion-red, marrow blotch, edged sulphur yellow.
Princeps. Enormous spikes, dazzling scarlet-red, yellow blotch, small white band.

Gladioli in Collections.

Our magnificent collection of Gladioli includes a superb variety of the various selections which produce flowers of the most lovely colors and shades. Every dozen bulbs we send out will have a splendid variety of color.

12 Lovely Named Varieties 10s.
 25 Lovely Named Varieties 20s.

Where Customers select the sorts themselves, they should allow us to substitute for any varieties sold out.

50 Bulbs, 25 Named Varieties. Our own selection, 35s.
 100 Bulbs, 50 Named Varieties. Our own selection, 60s.



GLADIOLI COLVILLEI (THE BRIDE).

Gladioli-Lemoinei.

1s each; 10s per doz.

Armenian. Pale lilac, with a violet blotch.
Baron Joseph Hulot. Large flowers, rich violet.
Colonel Humbert. Brilliant red, blotched purple and yellow.
Eclairer. Bright red, with dark red blotch.
Eldorado. Pure yellow blotch, dark brown.
General Kouroupatkine. Dark velvety crimson red.
Lacordaire. Fiery vermilion, self color.
Leon Duval. Straw-colored flowers, blotched with brown.
Madam Desbordes-Valmore. Large flowers, salmon white, scarlet blotches, edged straw.
Marc Michell. Very pale lilac, two petals with violet blotch and yellow line.
Mephistopheles. Deep red, blotched black and sulphur; unique.
Princess Aitleri. Almost pure white, crimson red blotch.
Reve Bleu. Bluish lilac, with dark violet blotch.
Senateur Volland. Blue, dark violet blotch, yellow stain, striped blue.

Our Choice Gladioli Bulbs (In Splendid Mixture).

5s per doz.; 35s per 100.

Plant February to September.

This assortment includes many superb varieties and shades of color, and every bulb will produce a flower worth looking at, and every collection, whether large or small, will include a great variety. All these bulbs are from our celebrated collection.

Gladioli Colvillei

(True Miniature.)

Plant March to July. 3d each; 2s 6d doz.

Charming Gladiolus for cut blooms or table decoration; the graceful spikes are very light and beautiful, with delicate foliage.

The Bride. Pure white; a lovely variety.
Rosy Gem. White, with deep rosy markings.
Rubra. A beautiful flower, purplish red.



HYACINTH GROWING IN BULB FIBRE.

— HYACINTHS —

Plant February to May.

CULTURE IN THE OPEN GARDEN.—Hyacinths prefer a good sandy loam, enriched with old stable manure; peaty soils also suit them if well drained, or peat mixed with loamy or sandy soil grows them splendidly; do not succeed in dry soil. They should be planted in rows or in clumps 6 to 12 inches apart, and the crown of the bulb must be covered with at least an inch of soil. If the shoot, when it comes through the ground, shows an inclination to open and reveal the flower buds which it encloses, cover it up at once with an inverted flower-pot, the object being to draw the flower stem from the bulb while it is enclosed in the leaves, and before the flower is exposed to the sun. If this is not done, it sometimes happens that the flower begins to colour when only a portion of it has appeared, and the beauty of the spike is thus lost. Allow the flower-pot to remain until the flower stem is well through and above ground; then remove it, and fine spikes will be secured. The bulbs must be lifted when they have done flowering and their foliage has died down.

HYACINTHS GROWN IN POTS are very beautiful. Plant in 6-inch pots, in rich, loamy, sandy, or peaty soil, well mixed; drain the pots well, place them in a shady or dark place until shoots appear above ground, and water sparingly, but when in full growth give a liberal allowance.

TO GROW HYACINTHS IN WATER. (Glasses for this purpose, see below.) Place the Hyacinths in the glass sufficiently filled with water to allow the base of the bulb barely to touch it, and place them in a dark cupboard for about three weeks, until the roots are well started and the shoot is at least half an inch long; then remove them by degrees to a well-lighted position in the room near the window, and as close to the glass as possible. Renew the water once a week, and keep it filled up to the base of the bulb only. Single varieties are best for water culture.

HYACINTHS GROWN IN BULB FIBRE are most interesting, and make lovely plants, spikes often 9 inches long; they are very easily grown, and do well in this climate. For cultural directions, see inside front cover

Single Hyacinths.

8d each; 7s 6d per doz.

RED and Shades of Red.

Eldorado. Bright crimson.
General Pelissier. Dark, early.
Gertrude. Shaded salmon.
Gigantea. Blush.
Lord Derby. Dark red, early.
Monitor. Beautiful deep pink.
Maria Cornelia. Pale, very early.
Madame Hodson. Pink, good truss.
Robert Steiger. Bright crimson, large truss.
Splendens. Pink, fine truss.
William the First. Brilliant carmine.

WHITE and Shades of White.

Albertine. Pure white, fine truss.
Alba Superbissima. Pure white.
Baroness von Thuyll. Large, handsome truss; fine.
Grand Vanquier. Pure white, large truss.
L'Innocence. Pure white; good.
Madam Van der Hoop. Blush white.
Mr. Pilmsol. Beautiful white.

BLUE and Shades of Blue.

Baron von Thuyll. Dark blue.
Charles Dickens. Pale blue.
Coeur Blanche. Dark purplish blue, white throat.
Grand Maître. Porcelain blue, large spike.
L'Esperance. Violet.

SINGLE HYACINTHS—Continued.

Louis van Houtte. Light mauve.
Mimosa. Dark purple, very distinct, almost black.

YELLOW and Shades of Yellow.

Ball of Gold. Fine truss.
Bird of Paradise. Rich yellow.
Fleur d'Or. Fine, pale shades.
MacMahon. Pure yellow.
Yellow Hammer. Rich yellow.

Bedding Hyacinths.

Superb Mixture, 4s 6d doz.; 30s 100
Most suitable either for massing in beds or borders.

Roman Hyacinths.

(Early White).

3d each; 2s 6d per doz.

Its pure white and deliciously-scented flowers render this variety most attractive. It makes a very pretty show when grown in pots; the spikes are small, but very pretty—4 or 5 in a 6-inch pot.

Hyacinthus Candicans.

9d each.

Plant April to July.

Distinct species of Hyacinth, producing a long spike, 4 feet high, covered with white bell-shaped flowers.

Double Hyacinths.

9d. each; 8s 6d per doz.

RED and Shades of Red.

Lord Anson. Dark.
Lord Wellington. Pink and white.
Noble Par Merite. Deep rose.
Princess Metternick. Pale pink.
Princess Alexandra. Bright pink.
Sir Walter Scott. Pink and white.

WHITE and Shades of White.

Bouquet Royal. Pure white.
Princess Alice. Pure white.
Prince of Waterloo. Blush white.
Triumph. Blush.

BLUE and Shades of Blue.

Delicate. Porcelain, very fine.
General Antinck. Pale.
Lord Nelson. Deep porcelain.
Lord Noel. Porcelain.
Lord Raglan. Very dark.

YELLOW and Shades of Yellow.

Coethe. Fine light yellow.
Sovereign. Fine, good spike.
Sunflower. Salmon yellow.

Hyacinth Glasses.

Supplied for the purpose of growing and flowering Hyacinth Bulbs in water as a drawing-room ornament.

Various colors, 8d each; 7s doz., postage extra.

Brass Hyacinths Supports, 4d each, postage extra.

= NEW AMARYLLIS =

(HIPPEASTRUM)

◦ Australian - Raised Hybrids. ◦

Plant January to February.

The bulbs of these glorious flowers, raised by H. H. B. BRADLEY, Esq., Grantham, North Sydney, the well-known Specialist in these flowers, are the result of many years of most careful and painstaking hybridising and selecting, and we are distributing them under special arrangement with Mr. Bradley.

The named varieties are exceptionally fine, and all who have seen them at the various Shows declare them to be in the front rank of these beautiful bulbous plants.

The unnamed Hybrids are special value, many being almost equal in value to the named varieties.

The bulbs should be planted in rich, well-worked soil, and the neck of bulb left above the ground. Water freely in dry weather.

New Hybrid Amaryllis

(HIPPEASTRUM).

UNNAMED HYBRIDS. These are Exceptional Value.

Dark Hybrids.—Superb mixture .. 3/- each or 30/- per doz.

Light Hybrids.—Superb mixture .. 3/- each or 30/- per doz.

White Striped.—Superb mixture .. 3/- each or 30/- per doz.

Australian-Named Hybrids (List on application),
10/6 to £5 5s. each.

The above Prices do not include Postage, which is extra.



AMARYLLIS "VITTATA HYBRIDS."

Brunsvigia. Plant February to May.

Postage extra.

This magnificent border plant forms a handsome crown of flowers on a stem of about three feet, containing from 18 to 24 separate blooms, with a delightful perfume.

Multiflora. Pink and white, 1s.

Pallida. White, 1s 6d. **Rosea,** 1s.



JONQUIL (Double)

Amaryllis Varieties.

Plant February to May.

Belladonna. This splendid species is very variable in size and color, producing variously-shaded flowers from almost white to the deepest pink; they thrive best in light soil. 6d each; 5s doz.; 9d each; 7s 6d doz., post free.

Formosissima (Sprekelia). The Jacobean Lily. Showy bulbous plants, with beautiful brilliant crimson flowers; a handsome border plant. 1s each.

Kermesinum. Terra-cotta. 1s each.

Vittata (Hippeastrum) Hybrids. These produce flower stems from 18 inches to two feet, surmounted by remarkably handsome, large heads of trumpet-shaped flowers; fine border plants of easy culture. 1s each.

Ixia (The African Corn Lily).

Plant March to May.

A charming family of hardy flowering plants; flowers are scarlet, lavender, white or green, on light, graceful stems, produced in great profusion. Any light soil will grow them; they should be planted in clumps or in rows 4 inches apart.

Crateroides. Rich cerise scarlet, early, and greatly valued for cutting. 3d each; 2s doz.

Mixed. All colours. 1s 6d doz.; 8s 6d 100; 75s 1000.

Named Varieties. A splendid assortment. 3d each; 2s per doz.

Viridiflora. Green flowered, charming variety. 3d each; 2s 6d doz.

Jonquil. Plant March to May.

These are often confused with Polyanthus Narcissus; they are, however, quite distinct. The flowers are pure yellow in colour only, and much smaller in size. They are deliciously fragrant, very early, and last a long time.

Campanelli. 2d each; 1s 6d doz.

Double. Yellow. 4d. each; 3s doz.

Rugilosus. Rich yellow; a most charming variety. 3d. each; 2s 6d doz.

Single. The true sweet-scented Jonquil. 1s 6d doz.

BULBS ARE POST FREE — except otherwise marked.

IRIS.

German. Plant March to June. An exceedingly large, handsome variety. They succeed best in moist situations, as it must have a free supply of water during blooming. 9d each; 7s 6d doz., postage extra.

Kaempferi (Japanese Flag Iris). Plant April to August. For size and richness of color the Japanese Iris are unequalled, with an indescribable mass of coloring, flowers often measuring from 6 to 8 inches across. They grow to a height of 2 feet, and must have a moist situation; with light rich soil, swampy land will grow them well. 1s each; 9s doz., postage extra.



SPANISH IRIS.

Lachenalia. Plant March to May.

Tricolor. Spotted leaves, yellow flowers, margined green and red.

Quadricolor. Red and yellow.

These are elegant little bulbous plants, with tubular bells in short spikes; very effective if grown in a wire basket. 6d each; 5s doz.

Lily of the Valley. (Convallaria).

1s each, 10s doz., postage extra. Plant April to August.

Montbretias. Plant March to July.

Extremely hardy free-growing plants which flower profusely when thoroughly established. The flower stems are from 2½ to 3 feet in height, and gracefully arched, and the colors are charming—bright orange, golden yellow, bright vermilion and rose.

Named Varieties, four kinds, 3d each; 3s doz.
In Fine Mixture, 3d each; 2s 6d doz.

Pavonia (Peacock Iris). Plant February to May. A marvel of beauty, having slender stems 1 foot in length, supporting lilac flowers with blue spot on each petal. 4d each; 3s doz.

Susiana (The Mourning Iris). Plant March to June. A distinct and most beautiful variety; flowers large, with winged petals surrounding those enclosing the centre of the flower. Ground colour pale grey, lined and veined with dark brown, resembling tracery of the finest lace. It has been named the "Mourning Iris" because of its sombre color, but to many that only adds to the charm of its beauty. 1s 6d each.

Lorteti. Plant April to June. This is considered the most beautiful Iris yet known; standards white, fall white and crimson purple; very distinct and free. 3s 6d each.

Spanish (Orchid Iris). Plant February to May. The flowers are produced on slender stems about a foot high, bearing two or three flowers each. These are most fantastically shaped and of beautiful colors, yellow, bronze and blue, with beautiful shades and markings. The flowers, when cut, will last a long time in water, as the buds continue to open. They will thrive in the open or partially-shaded places, and should be planted in clumps. Any average soil will grow them if well drained.

Splendid Mixture, all shades, 3d each; 2s doz.

Liliums.

Plant May to July.

The beauty of form, the chaste delicacy of the white blooming varieties, Candidum and Longiflorum, and the magnificent colors of Auratum and Lancifolium render these of the greatest importance as summer blooming plants. They will grow in any good garden soil, provided it is well broken up and drained, but they delight in light, fibrous, peaty soil when it is obtainable. By planting the proper varieties a display can be obtained all through the summer.

Auratum (Golden Rayed Lily of Japan). Flowers from 8 to 10 inches across; ivory white, thickly studded with crimson spots, and a bright golden band through centre of petal. 2s each. Extra large bulbs, specially selected, 2s 6d each.

Longiflorum (Harrisi, True Easter Lily). A most lovely pure white Lily, with long, graceful tube-shaped flowers produced in profusion on the crest of an upright stem. Without doubt the finest Trumpet Lily. 6d each.

Crocium (Cottager's Orange Lily). Orange, freely spotted black; showy. 1s each.

Candidum (Madonna Lily). Single white; very fragrant. 9d each.

Lancifolium Album. Pure white, recurved. 9d each.

Lancifolium Magnificum. Rich crimson purple, heavily spotted. 1s each.

Lancifolium Rubrum. White, spotted red, flowers recurved. 9d each.

Pardalinum (Type). Scarlet, shading to yellow, spotted purple brown; very handsome. 9d each.

Pardalinum Bourgaei. Bright crimson, shading to rich yellow, freely spotted maroon; flowers abundant, large and beautiful; 6ft. 1s each.

Tigrinum Flore Pleno (Double Tiger Lily). Orange, spotted black. 9d each.

Tigrinum (Tiger Lily). Orange, spotted black. 6d each.
(For collection of Liliums, see Page 12.)

Morphixia Paniculata.

Plant February to May.

This beautiful little flowering bulb has the same graceful habit as the Ixia, but is more dwarf, with tubular flowers of a soft red-buff color; very beautiful, and useful for cutting; synonymous with Ixia Longiflora. 2d each; 1s 6d doz.

Muscari.

(Grape Hyacinth).

3d each; 2s doz. Plant February to May.

Pretty bluish violet flowering bulbous plants, dwarf.

Pancratium.

Beautiful pure white flowers, exceedingly fragrant; water freely during the growing season. 1s each.

RANUNCULUS

A LOVELY BULBOUS FLOWER.

Plant March to June.

We very strongly recommend the beautiful Ranunculus as one of the most charming of our spring-flowering plants; the flowers are very double, and sometimes four inches across; a bed of them in full bloom is a glowing mass of color. They prefer rich loamy soil, but will grow in any average land if well enriched. Plant at least six inches apart, and the ground made firm. PLANT CLAWS DOWNWARDS.

Special Culture. see Inside Front Cover.

- Turban Black.** 1s doz.; 5s 100.
Turban Carmine. A beautiful shade. 1s doz.; 5s 100.
Turban Grandiflora. Fine crimson. 1s doz.; 5s 100.
Grandiflora Variegata. Striped. 1s doz.; 5s 100.
Merveilleuse. Yellow and Orange. 1s doz.; 5s 100.
Turban Scarlet. 1s doz.; 5s 100.
Turban Souci Doré. Orange spotted. 1s doz.; 5s 100.
Turban White. 1s doz.; 5s 100.
Turban Yellow. 1s doz.; 5s 100.

Twelve each of the above nine
varieties for 6/6.

- Turban Mixed.** Splendid mixture of all the above colors. 1s doz.; 5s 100.
Double French. Splendid colors, vigorous growers. 1s doz.; 4s 100.
Persian Mixed. Dwarf growth. 1s doz.; 5s 100.

Ornithogalum.

Plant February to May.

- Arabicum.** A strong-growing, showy plant with large bunches of flowers produced on tall stems; color white, with dark centre; very hardy. 3d each; 2s doz.
Thyrsoides Album. An exceedingly beautiful white flower suitable for table or church decoration, lasts a long time in water. 1s each; 10s doz.

Ranunculus Asiaticus.

Colonial-Crown Bulbs.

This beautiful variety is more varied in color than the popular Shirley Poppy, which it somewhat resembles. There are both double and single varieties; for hardy spring flowers few things equal them. 1s 6d doz.; 7s 6d 100.



— SNOWFLAKE. —

Snowflake.

(Leucojum).

Plant March to May.

Snowflake Aestivum. A beautiful hardy bulb of the Snowdrop type, which it strongly resembles; the petals are prettily tipped with green; it does well in almost any soil or situation. 6d. doz.; 3s 6d 100.

Giant Snowflake (Pulchellum). Produces elegant drooping white flowers, very large bells standing well above the foliage; quite superior to the preceding variety. 1s 6d doz.; 10s 100.



— RANUNCULUS TURBAN. —

Nerine.

Plant March to May.

A very handsome plant; the flower stalks are 9 to 12 inches high, crowned with umbels of bright red flowers with long curved stamens; charming.
Japonica (Japanese Spider Plant). 6d each; 4s per doz.
Sarniensis (Guernsey Lily). Belongs to the Amaryllis tribe; thrives well in the open ground; flowers a pale salmon color. 1s each.

Scilla.

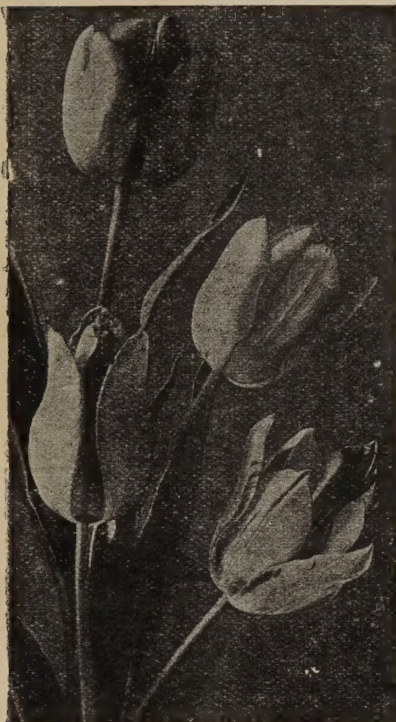
Plant March to May.

Wood Hyacinth. A beautiful little spring-blooming bulb; flowers principally blue shades, produced on short stem; dwarf and exquisitely beautiful. Wood Hyacinths will thrive under fir trees where few other plants will grow. 3d each; 2s doz.

Sparaxis.

Plant March to May.

Mixed. Embracing every shade and beautifully marked; for their refined color and graceful habit, Sparaxis never fail to win admiration; they are of easy culture; dwarf, 6 inches. 2d each; 1s 6d doz.; 7s 6d 100.
Pulcherrima (Dierama). Very beautiful species, known as "Fairy Bells;" produces stems 3 to 4 feet long, with pendulous bell-shaped flowers; quite distinct from the ordinary Sparaxis. 6d each.



TULIP.

TULIPS

— PLANT —
MARCH TO MAY.

This genus of old favorite flowers can be grown in parts of our State with great success, and flowered the first season after planting. They prefer a rich sandy loam, but any ordinary land can be enriched by the addition of plenty of old stable manure to grow them successfully; if the soil is inclined to be stiff, the addition of sand would be serviceable. The cooler districts of our State will grow them admirably, but they will do fairly well in other parts if a cool or shady position is selected and plenty of water given, should the weather be dry during the growing season.

Single, Mixed. Splendid variety of colour. 2s doz.; 12s 6d 100.
Double, Mixed. Choice assortment of beautiful varieties. 3s doz.

Tritonia. Plant March to May.

Lineata. Salmon red. 2d each; 1s 6d doz.
Mixed. Exceedingly free flowering and bright, quite hardy and easily cultivated. 2d each; 1s 6d doz.
Pollux. Creamy white. 2d each; 1s 6d doz.

Our Daffodil and
Flowering Bulb Col-
lections are Splendid
Value.

Tigridia. Plant April to June.

Few bulbous plants are more generally admired when in bloom than Tigridias. The gorgeously colored individual blooms last but one day, but are produced in quick succession on the same stem for several weeks.

Canariensis. Pale yellow, spotted centre. 6d each; 5s doz.
Conchiflora. Yellow and red spotted. 6d each; 5s doz.
Grandiflora Alba (White Tiger Flower). White, spotted crimson. 6d each; 5s doz.
Pavonia (The Tiger Flower), so called from the peculiar markings of its beautiful single crimson flowers, which are spotted with yellow; very hardy; height 10 to 12 inches. 6d each; 5s doz.

Vallota Purpurea (The Scarborough Lily).

Can be Supplied at any Time.

One of the most gorgeous and brilliant bulbous flowering plants in cultivation. A lovely free-flowering bulb of the Amaryllis family, suitable either for pots or borders; the flower is trumpet-shaped, produced in clusters, and of a rich orange scarlet; spike 18 inches. 1s 6d each.

Watsonia (Bugle Lily).

Plant March to May.

Coccinea. Orange red. 6d each; 5s 6d doz.
"Unique." This beautiful variety is quite distinct in habit and form to "O'Brieni." The spike resembles that of a miniature Gladioli. the flowers growing closely to the stem; the color is a pale heliotrope, striped magenta. A decided acquisition. 6d each; 5s 6d doz.
O'Brieni Alba. Lovely pure white; a magnificent plant; when in flower it is from 4 to 5 feet in height, and throws up enormous spikes, and produces side shoots which flower in succession for a month or six weeks. Very suitable for cutting. 3d each; 2s 6d doz.
Rosea. A beautiful shade of rosy red. 4d each; 3s doz.

Tuberose. Plant April to August.

One of the most beautiful summer-flowering bulbs in cultivation; the blooms are of the purest white and of the most exquisite fragrance; they are admirably adapted for bouquet making, and are easy to cultivate.

Double Dwarf, "The Pearl" .. } Small clumps, 6d each; post free, 9d
Double }
Single } Large clumps, 1s each; post free, 1s 6d

Zephyranthes. Plant February to May.

A pretty little bulbous plant, belonging to the family of Amaryllis.
Candida. White, shaded rose; very effective for edging. 1s doz.; 6s 100.
Rosea. 3d each; 2s 6d doz.



TUBEROSE.

ANDERSON & CO. Ltd., 399 George Street, Sydney.

ANDERSON'S BULB COLLECTIONS

SEASON
1914

Of Special
Value

DAFFODILS

No. 1 2s. 6d.

POST FREE.

12 Choice Distinct Varieties

ALL PICKED BULBS.

No. 2 5s.

POST FREE.

25 Choice Distinct Varieties

ALL PICKED BULBS.

No. 3 10s.

POST FREE.

60 Choice Bulbs in 20 Varieties

SPECIALLY SELECTED.



DAFFODIL GROUP

No. 4 15s.

POST FREE.

12 each of the following
12 Choice Varieties

Empress
Cynosure
Princess
Maximus
Sir Watkin
Emperor

Stella
Burbidgei
Duchess of Brabant
Poeticus Ornatus
Barri Conspicuus
Minnie Hume

120 BULBS.

No. 5 20s.

POST FREE.

6 each of the following
20 Choice Varieties

Albus Plenus Sulphureus (Coddins and Cream or Sulphur Phoenix).
Ard Righ. Large yellow trumpet.
Burbidgei. White perianth, cup margined red.
Cernuus. Silvery white.
Cynosure. Primrose and orange scarlet.
Duchess of Brabant. White and yellow.
Emperor. Primrose perianth, yellow trumpet.

Empress. White perianth, rich yellow trumpet.
General Murray. White perianth, canary cup.
Geo. Nicholson. White perianth, yellow cup.
Golden Spur. Fine yellow trumpet.
John Bain. Nearly white; beautiful.
Maximus. Rich golden yellow, twisted perianth.

M. Magdaline de Graff. White perianth, cup orange.
Minnie Hume. White perianth, spreading cup.
Poeticus Alba Plena Odorata. Double white.
Poeticus Ornatus. White cup, edged scarlet.
Princess. Pale lemon perianth.
Sir Watkin. Giant Welsh Chalice flower.
Splendens. Sulphur perianth, cup edged orange scarlet.

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1 **Pardalinum Bourgæi.** Crimson
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10

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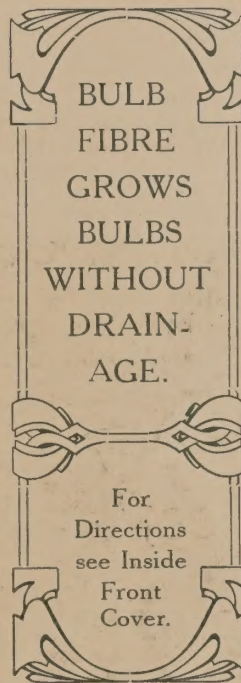
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- 6 Scillas. Dwarf and exquisitely beautiful
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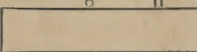
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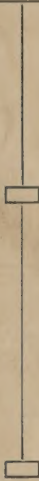
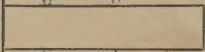
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